

bles imputed by Alexander Hamilton, deem it worth while to show what Garfield advocates, and in this campaign to show the full impact of this endorsement. It is a fact that Alexander Hamilton, in his famous report on the merits of the germs of the American constitution, was never in favor of it. Alexander Hamilton, as a delegate to the convention which in 1787, presented a plan and a constitution drawn up by himself, and who afterwards signed it, taking from his own works and writings. By his provision the chief magistrate and the members of the senate were to hold office for life, and this of course was soon to degenerate into hereditary offices. Further, the governors of the states were to hold office for life, and of the people, but were to be appointed by the chief magistrate. That would be an excellent plan for Mr. Polk to adopt, if he could appoint him, and that's the only way in which he can possibly be elected. "That's so!" and applause." Mr. Hamilton then proceeded to eulogize the British system of laws, and said that the British government was the best model in the world. And Garfield goes out of his way to eulogize the British system of laws, and says, "Every day," "Every day," says Mr. Hamilton, "I love me more and more that this American nation has elected such a man. He was an honest man in his convictions, and that is more than can be said of republican leaders to-day." "Every day," says Mr. Hamilton, "I love me more and more that this American nation has elected such a man. He was an honest man in his convictions, and that is more than can be said of republican leaders to-day." "Every day," says Mr. Hamilton, "I love me more and more that this American nation has elected such a man. He was an honest man in his convictions, and that is more than can be said of republican leaders to-day."

Mr. Baywell accepts.

To the democracy of Newark and Montgomery counties:

Notification through the Hon. J. W. Richards, that the democratic party of Newark and Montgomery counties, in convention assembled, have nominated me as their candidate to represent these two counties at the next general assembly, has been received.

It is known by my friends in Newark and Montgomery counties, that the action of the convention was reached without solicitation or procurement of mine—my name being brought forward and sought public position. But, now in the midst of a canvass fraught with consequences of the greatest importance to our children, and I recognize it as the duty of every man to take whatever position of labor or responsibility may be assigned him. Hence I accept the nomination, and will enter at once on the canvass.

I am confident that this action of the convention by my election. I will endeavor by a faithful discharge of the duties of the office of the position, to merit from my constituents of every party, class and color, the welcome plaudit: "A faithful servant." If however, they should decide against me, I will have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my duty to the honor of our state and people. And I would rather be defeated, with the proud consciousness, in looking back upon the true principles of our government, and the best interests of my people, than to depart from the path which leads to dishonor and ruin.

Respectfully,

ALEX. GARFIELD.

Sept. 27, 1890.

The full force of Judge Withey's decision only appears when it is considered that he has decided it on a point already determined and there is no longer the slightest doubt as to the final decision. In an appeal to the supreme court, the case had been argued, unless sheer desperation impel the bond-holders to try the last resort before appealing to the supreme court. The case was likely to turn their attention to the decision of Judge Hawkins and the means of securing a withdrawal of their proposed compromise and obtaining dollar for dollar on their part. Judge Withey's decision would have been disposed to follow the bolters that the only chance to avoid the payment of the full debt is to demand a dollar for a dollar for Wright. With the republicans in power, the bond-holders will at once withdraw their offer of compromise and go the full debt and coupons receivable for taxes. As to the railroad case that is entirely out of the question. The case, as cited by the court in the Minnesota case, cited by Judge Withey, completely covers the Tennessee case and relieved the bond-holders from the necessity to decide it upon the act of 1861-2. He declares that the bonds are void of all legal effect, and not the railroad companies, and likely to turn their attention to the decision of Judge Hawkins and the means of securing a withdrawal of their proposed compromise and obtaining dollar for dollar on their part. Judge Withey's decision would have been disposed to follow the bolters that the only chance to avoid the payment of the full debt is to demand a dollar for a dollar for Wright. With the republicans in power, the bond-holders will at once withdraw their offer of compromise and go the full debt and coupons receivable for taxes. As to the railroad case that is entirely out of the question. 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T. HERNDON, Superintendent.
JAS H. SMITH, Inspector.

All Tobacco will be insured while in store in our Warehouse in Clarksville, until sold, at the expense of the owner, whether advanced on or not, unless we have written orders from the owner not to insure.

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they wish you would make the other truth
 gentlemen—met to hear the issues
 of this canvass discussed, and they
 brought to address them a man of
 power and endowments, who was
 honored and endowed by nature and
 strengthened by popular feeling,
 and half yet unshrunken. They saw but
 not they felt his country. They believed,
 or sought to be instructed in the belief,
 that his destiny, so manifestly intend-
 ed for it, with one part in shadow
 and the other in sunshine. Such
 will not these people learn that the
 fractions of truth which reach our
 mind are often all the fruits, and
 the deteate and the call of nature
 and the God of nature, in the treat-
 ment of this fellow-men. I have
 seen a high in the ranks of science, high
 social distinction, whose life was
 a blessing to his fellow-men. I have
 seen Henry Holland. Once he met
 pasha, I believe in Egypt. He
 thought he had heard as possessing a
 mysterious and superstitious power
 over human life. It seemed this
 against the life of one of his ene-
 mies, and he called the interpreter
 and asked Sir Henry Holland
 poison that would take human
 life, but not immediately; that
 would creep into the blood, and
 should receive it unknowingly,
 live in health awhile and yet drop,
 decay and die in a little time when
 the suspicion of his power passed away. When
 this message was conveyed to this
 posse of benevolence and cure his
 friend. He has been a blessing to
 has been to save and prolong the
 lives of my fellow-creatures. Poisons
 I have never sought. I have
 never sought to do any injury upon
 that subject." The thought of Sir
 Henry Holland is that which I feel
 that which, I seemed to feel, all
 the government of this country.
 Within its boundaries I confess to
 no sin, no fault, no crime. I
 will administer poison to my
 government and the welfare of my fel-
 low-countrymen. I do not propose
 to administer poison to my fellow-
 countrymen who are less well-off
 than ourselves. If I mention them
 at all it is, my friends, that you
 and our Almighty's bounty has flowed
 towards you. Heaven forbid that I
 should speak of any further ex-
 cept in terms of brotherhood, kindness,
 reconciliation and the spirit of har-
 mony. I have no fault to find with
 the object of this long parade of false
 figures, unwisely used, with which
 he senator from your state sought
 to prove the vanity of those who heard him
 weeks ago in New York? What
 does it prove? Can it be proved
 that while we sleep in comfort others rest
 in wretchedness; that while you are
 independent and strong, others are
 dependent and weak? The duties are denied
 the opportunities that you have re-
 ceived and which you have im-
 proved. The duties of destruction and not con-
 ciliation. So, therefore, there will
 arise naturally, logically, from all
 this, that the Academy of Music but one result,
 he sought to show that American
 music has, but one result, that while
 on over God's highway of the sea
 and greatly declined since 1860. So
 has, but one result, that while
 the knowledge of his figures, which
 to fall upon one and crush him,
 and the persons who have
 turned their backs upon the
 American mechanics. From 1850 to 1880 the skill
 of the American mechanics, the
 force of the American forests, the
 and made us very largely the Car-